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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/844,662	04/27/2001	Eva Raschke	8325-0012	9004
20855 75	590 09/23/2005		EXAMINER	
ROBINS & PASTERNAK			WAX, RO	BERT A
1731 EMBARCADERO ROAD SUITE 230 PALO ALTO, CA 94303			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1653	·-

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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<u> </u>	1	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/844,662	RASCHKE ET AL.		
. 0	ffice Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Robert A. Wax	1653		
The Period for Re	MAILING DATE of this communication appe ply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
THE MAIL - Extensions of after SIX (6) - If the period - If NO period - Failure to repany reply recommended.	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY ING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. If time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply of the form of the form of the mailing of the form of the fore	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days I apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from tause the application to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status		•	·		
1)⊠ Resp	oonsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 Jul</u>	<u>y 2005</u> .	•		
,	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.				
•	☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
close	ed in accordance with the practice under Ex	c parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	33 O.G. 213.		
Disposition o	f Claims				
	n(s) <u>1-3,6-18,20-24,27 and 57-86</u> is/are per				
4a) C	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1-3,6-18,20-24,27,58,59,61 and 72-86</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.				
,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Claim(s) <u>57,60, 62-68, 70 and 71</u> is/are rejected.				
• —	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
8)∐ Clair	n(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.			
Application P	apers				
	pecification is objected to by the Examiner				
	0) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) ☐ The (oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	miner. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority under	· 35 U.S.C. § 119				
•	owledgment is made of a claim for foreign p	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).		
1.[Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received.			
2.	Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received in Applicati	on No		
3.[Copies of the certified copies of the priori	ty documents have been receive	ed in this National Stage		
	application from the International Bureau				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
• .	·				
Attachment(s)	·				
1) Notice of Re	eferences Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary			
3) 🔲 Information	aftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) //Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate atent Application (PTO-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 2. Claims 57, 62-68, 70 and 71 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Cox, III et al.

Cox, III et al., in Example VI, "demonstrate that a designed ZFP can repress expression of an endogenous cellular gene that is in its natural context and chromatin structure. Specifically, effector plasmids expressing VEGF ZFPs fused to the KRAB repression domain were introduced into cells and were shown to down-regulate the VEGF gene." See column 51, lines 40-45. The fact that they down-regulated the VEGF gene means that the ZFPs were bound to the DNA and formed the complex claimed in the instant claims. Thus, the above claims are clearly anticipated.

3. Claim 60 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Cox, III et al. as evidenced by Neely et al.

The teachings of Cox, III et al. are outlined above.

Neely et al. teach that zinc finger 4 of Transcription Factor IIIA binds in the minor groove.

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It is considered that, while all zinc finger proteins are not the same, all of them do have multiple zinc finger domains and it seems reasonable to conclude that other zinc finger proteins have domains that bind in the minor groove as well. Thus, claim 60 defines an inherent characteristic of the zinc finger protein of Cox, III et al. and is therefore anticipated.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 69 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see page 4 of the response, filed July 8, 2005, with respect to the unavailability of Cox, III et al. as prior art under 35 USC 103(c) have been fully considered and are persuasive. The obviousness rejections of claims 60 and 65 have been withdrawn. Note that claim 65 was previously rejected under 35 USC 102(e) and that rejection is maintained. Claim 60 is now also rejected under 35 USC 102(e), hence, this Office action is a non-final rejection.

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6.

Applicants' arguments filed July 8, 2005 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicants' arguments are based on a definition of "accessible" that seems to be narrower than that recognized in the art or the specification. The specification defines an accessible region at paragraph 47:

[0047] An accessible region is a site in a chromosome, episome or other cellular structure comprising a nucleic acid, in which a target site present in the nucleic acid can be bound by an exogenous molecule which recognizes the target site. Without wishing to be bound by any particular theory, it is believed that an accessible region is one that is not packaged into a nucleosomal structure. The distinct structure of an accessible region can often be detected by its sensitivity to chemical and enzymatic probes, for example, nucleases (emphasis added).

From this definition appears that all that is required for DNA to be accessible is the ability to bind an exogenous molecule, there is no requirement that the site cannot be in a nucleosome or that it must contain hypersensitive sites. The belief that "an accessible region is one that is not packaged into a nucleosomal structure" is not a fact, only a belief, not a claim-limiting definition under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. Only claim 65 has a requirement for a hypersensitivity site. Applicants admit at page 3 of the response, "Cox's zinc finger proteins bind to, and regulate expression of a VEGF gene." This is clearly within the scope of the definition of an accessible region in the specification. Applicants' arguments regarding nuclease hypersensitivity appear to be based on an arbitrarily narrow definition of "accessible", and are not found persuasive as applied to the claims that do not require hypersensitivity (all but claim 65). Claim 65

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appears to be an In re Best situation, and it is not clear that the "evidence" provided by the Cirillo and Wong papers applies to the molecules of Cox, III et al. Also, it appears that the molecules of Cox, III et al. definitely bind to hypersensitive sites, as evidenced by Liu et al. (Ref. AF-3 on the IDS filed August 8, 2002). Although this reference is not prior art it may be used to show the inherent properties of what is disclosed in Cox, III et al. Applicants are directed to the paragraph bridging pages 11327 and 11329, which shows that the zinc finger proteins of Cox, III et al. inherently bind to accessible regions of the chromatin. This provides evidence that the "binding sites for Cox's zinc finger proteins are necessarily and inevitably present in accessible regions of cellular chromatin," as Applicants state on page 3 of the response to be the test for inherency.

Conclusion

- 7. No claim is allowed.
- 8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert A. Wax whose telephone number is (571) 272-0623. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, between 9:00 AM and 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jon P. Weber can be reached on (571) 272-0925. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Robert A. Wax Primary Examiner Art Unit 1653

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